

shining except for a little faint reticulation medially; remainder of abdomen polished, second tergite longer than third and with a very weakly indicated curved transverse impression at middle; ovipositor sheaths slightly longer than body.

Head and thorax black; abdomen reddish yellow, with first tergite more or less blackish; wings uniformly infumated; legs mostly yellowish; coxae black or blackish; posterior tibia mostly infuscated, with a pale yellow streak on inner side just before middle; middle and hind tarsi blackish.

Male.—Essentially like the female; antennae of allotype also 32-segmented; posterior coxae red.

Type-locality.—Alamogordo, New Mexico.

Type, allotype, and 10 paratypes in Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 11 paratypes in U. S. Nat. Museum (No. 44081, U. S. N. M.).

Eight females and fifteen males collected in April and May, 1902. The paratypes exhibit some color variation, pronotum and mesonotum sometimes becoming more or less testaceous, abdomen occasionally dark reddish rather than reddish yellow, and, rarely, all coxae brownish yellow.

Bassus parvus, new species

Most similar to *annulipes* (Cress.), but differing especially in the black coxae, the lack of longitudinal carinae on propodeum, shorter antennae, strongly oblique areolet of anterior wing, more compact abdomen, and smaller size.

Female.—Length, 2.4 mm. Head, as seen from in front, very short and broad, malar space short and very strongly inclined inwardly; eyes large; face much broader than long; third segment of labial palpus minute, scarcely discernible; antennae about as long as body, 25-segmented; temples swollen opposite middle of eyes; entire head polished.

Thorax a little narrower than head; mesonotum smooth and shining; notauli weakly impressed, punctate posteriorly, scarcely distinct anteriorly; propodeum punctate-rugulose without distinct carinae; mesopleurum polished, its furrow straight, indistinctly punctate; metapleurum shining, rugulose behind; posterior coxae polished; areolet of anterior wing minute, strongly petiolate, and oblique; second intercubitus very weak; mediella distinctly longer than lower abscissa of basella.

Abdomen about as wide as thorax and scarcely longer; first tergite a little longer than broad, closely longitudinally striate, without distinct keels; remainder of abdomen polished; second tergite with a shallow transverse curved impressed line near middle; ovipositor sheaths slender, about one and one-half times as long as abdomen.

Black; palpi piceous; all coxae black; all trochanters and femora brownish black; anterior and middle tibiae brownish; hind tibia blackish on apical half, yellowish basally, with an incomplete dark annulus a little beyond base; wings hyaline; stigma and veins dark brown.

Male.—Like the female in essential characters; antennae likewise 25-segmented.

Type-locality.—Palo Alto, California.

Type.—No. 44082, U. S. N. M.

Three females and one male reared in the Bureau of Entomology by J. M. Miller (*Hopkins* 18244c), from an undetermined host infesting *Cupressus macrocarpa*.

Bassus reticulatus, new species

Very similar to *perforator* (Prov.), but separable by its coarsely rugoso-reticulate propodeum, shorter antennae, which are usually 20 to 22 segmented, and longer ovipositor sheaths, which are fully as long as the body.

Female.—Length, 4 mm. Head rostriform, malar space nearly equal to eye height, nearly vertical; third segment of labial palpus about half as long as second; frons smooth, immargined; antennae but little longer than head and thorax combined, not tapering apically, 21-segmented in type.

Thorax deeper than wide; notauli wanting; mesonotum vertical in front; scutellum immargined; propodeum coarsely rugoso-reticulate, with a sharply defined median longitudinal impression from base to apex; posterior lateral angles of propodeum prominent, and the posterior declivity rather abrupt; side of pronotum faintly reticulate; mesopleurum smooth, its longitudinal furrow smooth; metapleurum minutely punctate or granular and subopaque; areolet triangular, moderately large, short-petiolate; radial cell on wing margin more than half as long as stigma; mediella about equal to lower abscissa of basella; posterior femora and tibiae short and stout.

Abdomen about as wide as thorax and slightly longer; first tergite large, about as broad at apex as long, entirely finely striato-granular, with two prominent longitudinal keels on basal half; second and third tergites transverse, subequal, closely granular and subopaque, each provided with a complete transverse groove at middle that is crossed by numerous longitudinal raised lines; second suture foveolate; third and following tergites smooth.

Honey-yellow; antennae, mesosternum, and propodeum except at apex, blackish; wings slightly brownish; legs mostly reddish yellow; trochanters, bases of anterior and middle femora, middle and posterior tibiae near base and at apex, and all tarsi, brownish black; second and third abdominal tergites with indefinite blackish markings laterally.

Male.—Antennae 22-segmented; otherwise like the type.

Type-locality.—Southern Illinois.

Type.—No. 44083, U. S. N. M.

Three females and one male collected by Charles Robertson. The antennae of both paratypes are 20-segmented and the thorax of one is entirely yellow.

Bassus brevicauda, new species

Most closely resembles *discolor* (Cresson), but differs especially in its shorter ovipositor and entirely black head and thorax.

Female.—Length, 3 mm. Head viewed from in front much broader than long, not rostriform; malar space less than half eye-height; antennae as long as body, slender, 35-segmented; third segment of labial palpus short but distinct; frons polished, immargined; ocell-ocular line slightly longer than postocellar line.

Thorax rather stout; mesoscutum weakly punctate; notauli sharply impressed throughout; scutellum smooth; propodeum mostly horizontal, with only a very short posterior declivity, entirely closely rugulose but without carinae; mesopleura mostly smooth; mesopleural furrow long and distinctly foveolate; metapleura shagreened, opaque; posterior coxae faintly shagreened and subopaque outwardly; areolet of fore wing small, triangular, subpetiolate; radial cell on wing margin less than half as long as stigma; mediella slightly shorter than lower abscissa of basella.

Abdomen scarcely longer than thorax, broadening gradually to apex of third segment; first tergite completely uniformly granular and opaque, without

dorsal keels; second and third tergites much broader than long, sculptured like the first but more weakly, the third smooth at apex; fourth and following tergites polished; ovipositor sheaths not longer than abdomen, ovipositor decurved at apex.

Black; palpi pale; legs including all coxae testaceous; posterior tibia pale yellowish, broadly black at apex and with an incomplete blackish annulus near base; middle tibia weakly infuscated at apex and near base; all tarsi more or less blackish; wings uniformly brownish; second and most of third abdominal tergites reddish yellow; the following also reddish yellow laterally, except the last which is entirely blackish; venter of abdomen testaceous.

Type-locality.—Jefferson County, W. Va.

Type.—No. 44084, U. S. N. M.

Host.—*Coleophora malivorella* Riley.

Two females reared in June and July, respectively, 1931, by Edwin Gould.

ZOOLOGY.—*A new species of Pasiphaea from the Straits of Magellan*.¹

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In the course of a brief review of the species of *Pasiphaea*, I thought that the doubts that have been raised from time to time regarding the true identity of *Pasiphaea acutifrons* Doflein and Balss, *Mitteil. Nat. Mus. Hamburg*, vol. 29, pt. 2, p. 27, fig. 1, should be settled by recourse to the original material. Through the kindness of Dr. A. Panning of the Zoologische Staatsinstitut and Zoologische Museum, Hamburg, Germany the specimens were entrusted to me for study. I find they represent an undescribed species.

Pasiphaea dofleini, new species

Pasiphaea acutifrons Doflein and Balss, *Mitteil. Nat. Mus., Hamburg*, vol. 29, pt. 2, p. 27, fig. 1. (Not *P. acutifrons* Bate.)

A new species of *Pasiphaea* with very slightly emarginate telson, and non-carinated carapace and abdomen.

The compressed carapace is very little less than half the length of the abdomen and without a trace of a mid-dorsal carina, except as the back of the gastric tooth itself may be called a short carina; the tip of that tooth falls short of the frontal margin. The branchiostegal spine is situated before the angle of the sinus and near the anterior margin of the carapace but does not seem to project beyond it; the branchiostegal sinus is quite shallow.

The acicle inclusive of the spine is nearly half the length of the carapace and exceeds the antennular peduncle by about half the length of the last segment; the latter is about as long as the second and the visible portion of the first, before the eyes, taken together; the second joint is about twice as long as the visible portion of the first; the basal joint of the antenna carries a well developed spine beneath.

The meral joints of the first pair of legs are unarmed on their inferior margins, as are the ischia; the meral joints of the second legs have seven spines below in the type, but from an inspection of other specimens it appears that the count may vary from seven to ten; the basal joints, and the carpi of the second pair of legs are furnished at the infero-distal angle with a sharp

¹ Received May 7, 1932. Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.